

	PACIFIC COAST						W. ANDES				ALTIPLANO			
	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c
<i>Limosa haemastica</i> , Hudsonian Godwit	—	—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Limosa fedoa</i> , Marbled Godwit	—	—	—	—	—	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i> , Common Dowitcher	—	—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> , Grey Phalarope	X	—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lobipes lobatus</i> , Red-necked Phalarope	X	—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Steganopus tricolor</i> , Wilson's Phalarope	x	—	—	—	x	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> , Arctic Skua	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> , Pomarine Skua	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Larus atricilla</i> , Laughing Gull	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Larus pipixcan</i> , Franklin's Gull	X	X	x	—	X	X	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	V
<i>Xema sabini</i> , Sabine's Gull	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Chlidonias niger</i> , Black Tern	x	—	—	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Gelochelidon nitotica</i> , Gull-billed Tern	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> , Common Tern	X	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> , Arctic Tern	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sterna antillarum</i> , Least Tern	—	—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sterna maxima</i> , Royal Tern	V	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sterna elegans</i> , Elegant Tern	X	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> , Sandwich Tern	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rynchops nigra</i> , Black Skimmer	X	X	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	V
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i> , Yellow-billed Cuckoo	—	—	—	—	—	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i> , Chimney Swift	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> , Eastern Kingbird	—	—	—	—	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Nuttallornis borealis</i> , Olive-sided Flycatcher	—	—	—	—	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Riparia riparia</i> , Sand Martin	—	—	x	—	X	X	—	—	—	x	—	x	x	—
<i>Hirundo rustica</i> , Barn Swallow	—	—	X	x	X	X	—	—	—	x	—	x	x	—
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> , Cliff Swallow	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	x	—
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i> , Swainson's Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i> , Red-eyed Vireo	—	—	—	—	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dolichonyx oryziborus</i> , Bobolink	—	—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> , American Redstart	—	—	—	—	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SYMBOLS

X: Migrants of regular occurrence in moderate to high numbers

x: Migrants of regular occurrence in small numbers

V: Vagrants

PACIFIC COAST REGION

- a: Pacific Ocean
 b: Pacific Seaboard
 c: Loma
 d: Superdesert
 e: Coastal Valleys & Irrigations
 f: Coastal Wetlands

WEST ANDEAN REGION

- a: Desert Scrublands
 b: Mountain Scrublands
 c: Tolar
 d: West Andean Valleys
 e: West Andean Wetlands

ALTIPLANO

- a: Puna Grasslands
 b: Altiplano Farmlands
 c: Altiplano Wetlands

Additions and corrections to the avifauna of Zaire (2)

by M. Louette

Received 26 June 1987

These comments are due in part to reidentifications of specimens in Koninklijk Museum voor Midden-Afrika (KMMA). They are a follow up of a first series (Louette 1987).

Necrosyrtes monachus

There is a specimen in KMMA from Yangambi (0°47'N, 24°28'E), a locality situated deep in the forest; nevertheless this bird was collected as long ago as 19 November 1940, when the forest belt was still largely intact. Its wing measurement is 498 mm, therefore it may belong to the race *pileatus*, from southern and eastern Africa.

Accipiter brevipes

This species was overlooked in the checklist of birds of Zaïre (Lippens & Wille 1976), although the KMMA has a specimen from Gangala-nabodio (3°41'N, 29°08'E, collected 2 March 1955), as mentioned already by Wattel (1966).

Caprimulgus fraenatus

Colston (*in* Snow 1978) shows a record in Rwanda and another one in NE Zaïre. Both appear to be suspect, if based on Schouteden (1966a, 1968). The Rwanda specimen turns out to be *C. fossii*; the other bird, said to be from Butembo (Zaïre), cannot be found now; possibly it was reidentified and relabelled.

Campethera bennettii

Short & Tarboton (*in* Snow 1978) overlooked the records of this species both in Rwanda and in Burundi (Schouteden 1966a, 1966b), and also in Kasai, Zaïre (Schouteden 1964). Furthermore there is a specimen in KMMA from Kwango.

Apalis binotata and *Apalis personata*

I consider these taxa, up to now generally assumed to be lowland and montane races of one species, as different species, basing myself on zoogeographical distribution, biometry and plumage characteristics (sexual dimorphism and immature plumage).

Distribution and biometry. *A. binotata* is not typically a montane taxon, occurring in 3 regions: firstly in the forested part of lowland Cameroon and also of Gabon (Brosset & Erard 1986); secondly in 2 localities in Cuanza Norte, Angola (Traylor 1963); and finally in central-eastern Africa, at the base of Mt Elgon (wherefrom I examined specimens taken at altitudes "5500 and 6000 feet"), in W Uganda in the Kibale (near Ruwenzori, one of the Kibale specimens bearing the altitude "5200 feet" on the label) and Malabigambo forests (Britton 1980) and in NW Tanzania, where Britton (1980, 1981) lists Bukoba and Minziro – but it was not then known from Zaïre. I found in KMMA, however, 2 specimens from Zaïre collected by Dr A. Prigogine: a male, collected on 16 June 1973 at Burondo (0°17'N, 29°10'E) and a female, collected on 27 January 1970 at Kasebere (0°24'N, 29°21'E), both localities apparently somewhat above 1400 m a.s.l. (Fig. 1). This is west of the Ruwenzori but also they are respectively somewhat west of and on the ridge Beni-Butembo, where *A. personata* occurs. Most importantly, *personata* was also collected at Burondo, proving that the 2 species are locally sympatric there, which is not altogether surprising for altitudinal vicariants; but among all the specimens of *personata* from this area (there are many

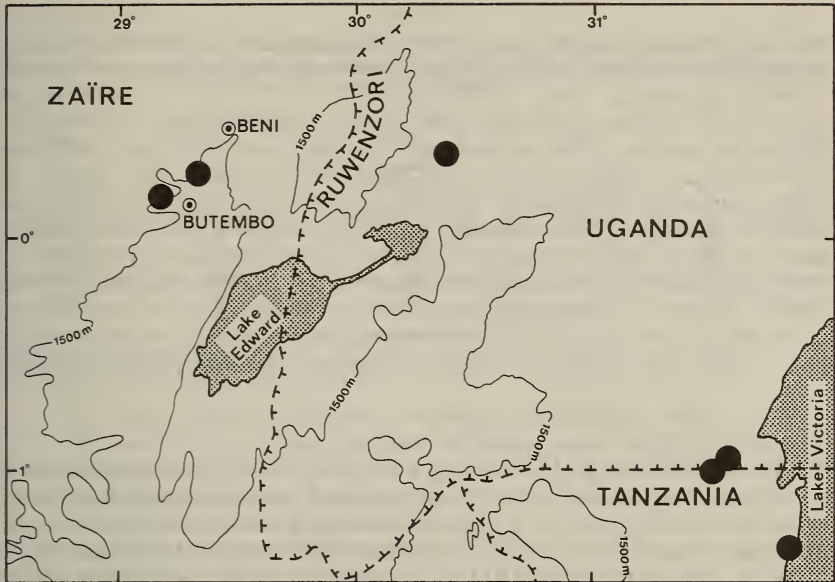


Figure 1. The recorded distribution (●) of *Apalis binotata* in eastern Zaïre and adjacent areas.

specimens in KMMA from the Butembo region, also from localities near Burondo – see e.g. Schouteden 1969) there is not a single one with possible intermediate characteristics. These birds are of course not known to migrate.

The standard measurements of the 2 Zaïre specimens are in the same range as those of specimens from Cameroon and Gabon, from Angola and from Mt Elgon and W Uganda, although the single male measured from W. Uganda has a long tail (Table 1), suggesting that *A. binotata* has to be considered with present knowledge as a monotypic taxon, with several geographically well-separated populations (but see below).

A. personata is a somewhat larger species, differently proportioned and apparently mensurally more sexually dimorphic (especially in tail length – Table 1). It is generally distributed in the montane habitats of eastern Zaïre, from the Lendu Plateau in the north to the Marungu in the south (the Marungu population is slightly different in colour and somewhat larger; it is considered as a separate race – *marungensis* Chapin 1932). *A. personata*'s range includes parts of Rwanda and in Uganda the Impenetrable forest and the Ruwenzori mountain (Britton 1980). Jackson (1938) considered it to be numerous on the Ruwenzori and it is also a common bird on the Zaïre side of this mountain (Chapin 1953). Apparently it occurs normally above 1500 m a.s.l., but Prigogine (1971) gives one locality at 1270 m in Itombwe. Prigogine also collected it in the Beni-Butembo area at about 1400 m.

Plumage characteristics. In *A. binotata* the entire crown and forehead are dark grey in the adult male, the rest of the upper parts being green.

TABLE 1

Measurements (mm) of *Apalis binotata* and *Apalis p. personata* (from KMMA, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Durban Museum and the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago)

Region	n	Wing		n	Tail		Total Culmen		Tarsus		
		\bar{x}	range		\bar{x}	range	\bar{x}	range	\bar{x}	range	
A. binotata											
Zaire	1 ♂		49.5			40.5		13.5		18.5	
	1 ♀		47.0			38.5		14.0		18.0	
Cameroon & Gabon	5 ♂♂	46.4	45.5-48.0	(4)	39.5	37.5-41.0	14.4	13.5-15.0	18.8	18.0-19.5	
	4 ♀♀	46.1	44.5-48.5	(3)	36.7	33.0-39.5	13.6	13.0-14.5	19.0	18.5-19.5	
Angola	1 ♂		49.0			42.0		13.5		19.0	
	1 ♀		46.5					13.5		18.5	
Mt Elgon	3 ♂♂	46.3	45.0-47.0		37.8	36.5-39.0	(2)	13.5-14.0	18.5	18.0-19.0	
W Uganda	1 ♂		50.0			46.0		14.5		19.5	
	2 ♀♀		44.0-45.5			36.0-38.5		14.0		17.5-18.0	
A. personata											
Zaire	10 ♂♂	54.6	53.0-56.0		45.0	42.5-47.0	14.2	13.5-14.5	20.7	19.5-21.5	
	10 ♀♀	52.4	51.0-54.0		40.0	38.5-41.5	13.7	13.0-14.5	20.3	19.0-21.5	

The female differs mainly in having a long white streak reaching forward to the chin on either side of the throat (vestigial in the male) and the colour on the head being possibly a paler shade of grey. However, the colour of the upper breast is black, as in *A. personata*. Bannerman (1939) described the adults in full and Bates (1911) likewise the juvenile "head above green like the back, and the feathers of the throat and chest slate-grey with white tips". There are 2 immature specimens from Cameroon in KMMA, which agree to some extent with this description, but on the throat the dark central part is already well marked (squeezed between the 2 white lateral streaks). Also, the belly is whitish, tinged with yellow and the breast is clearly demarcated in being greenish in one specimen, yellowish in the other. Two immatures from Angola are in a more advanced stage. These characteristic colours on the ventral side are absent in the young *personata*, which is uniform silver-greyish ventrally. Prigogine (1971) described the young and immature plumage of *personata* as follows (my translation) "these birds have a green crown in the first plumage. The chin, which is cream at first, becomes whitish, and only in a later phase black feathers start to appear. Later, the crown becomes greyish-green and the black will become more apparent. Still later, the yellow on the breast appears". The immature is never in a stage where the white and dark colour bands are well-indicated on the throat, as in *binotata*, nor has it ever the yellowish belly colour of the juvenile of that species.

In *A. personata* sexual dimorphism in plumage is not very pronounced: the female scarcely differs from the male (Chapin 1932 gives a good description), both being a more blackish-brown in head colouration, not dark grey as in *binotata*. The green dorsal colour is not abruptly separated from the mantle in the neck. There is also no such white streak on both sides of the throat as in the female *binotata*. However, the single female *binotata* examined from "30 km W Camabatela", Angola, received on loan from the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, is much darker blackish-brown on the head than the other *binotata* specimens; it agrees in head colour with *personata*, but the male from that locality does not differ from other *binotata*. The Angola population needs further study.

Sylvietta denti

In KMMA there are 2 apparent immatures of the nominate race of this species with skull ossification not complete, both collected in Kivu, at Kailo—2°38'S, 26°07'E—7 August 1957 and Kamituga—3°04'S, 28°11'E—29 July 1960. In general plumage characteristics they much resemble the adult, but they are peculiar in having rather broad (up to 2 mm) pale yellowish terminal bars on the greater wing coverts (especially), the mantle, the crown and the secondaries. To a very slight extent the barring mentioned above is also present in a specimen of the race *hardyi* (Liberian Timber Co. base camp at 6°16'N, 8°42'W collected on 27 February 1980). This transition plumage is undescribed and furthermore it is peculiar in the genus *Sylvietta*, of which I have examined immatures of the other species, and give here in short the main difference with the adult plumage:

- S. virens*: ventrally yellower, dorsally greener generally;
- S. leucophrys*: darker greyish ventrally, some slight barring on rump;
- S. ruficapilla*: white ventrally;
- S. rufescens*: no striking difference;
- S. brachyura*: no striking difference.

Cisticola cantans

Chapin (1953) doubted the occurrence of this species in Kasai, because he thought Schouteden's Kabambaie (5°45'S, 20°49'E) specimen was misidentified and the citations by Lynes (1930) were not based on specimens. Also Hall & Moreau (1970) do not show this species for the Kasai region. However, in KMMA there are specimens from the following localities, already mentioned by Schouteden (1964): Kasansa (6°33'S, 23°44'E); Kabwe (6°12'S, 22°23'E); Luluabourg (= Kananga) (5°53'S, 22°25'E). The bird from Kabambaie may well also belong to this species.

Ploceus temporalis

There is a specimen by Allard, in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris from Kando (Lualaba) (10°49'S, 26°07'E) collected in September 1955. This is the first record for Zaïre of this Angolan near-endemic. In Zambia it seems limited to northern Mwinilunga adjacent to the area of Kando (Benson *et al.* 1971).

Ploceus xanthopterus

Lippens & Wille (1976) do not mention this species in their check-list of the birds of Zaïre, although Ruwet (1965) claimed to have seen it in the neighbourhood of the Lufira river. As long as no specimen or a better documented observation is available I think indeed that it is the safest course to omit the species from the Zaïre list, especially because it is not known in the neighbouring part of the much better prospected Zambia (Benson *et al.* 1971).

Ploceus flavipes

There is a specimen, formerly misidentified, of this species in KMMA,

collected at Lima, Ituri ($0^{\circ}54'N$, $29^{\circ}13'E$) on 13 July 1959, sexed female. This is a new locality for this weaver, known now from 9 specimens, of which Prigogine (1960; and in 1976, *pers. com.*) examined 7. He listed these birds and their localities (q.v.) and they can also be found in Collar & Stuart (1985). I reexamined all the material available in Belgium and that from Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna and Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, namely all known specimens, except the type, which is in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

These specimens can be classified in 3 groups as to their general plumage colour: 3 are completely black, 4 specimens are blackish-green on the dorsal side and greenish-grey on the ventral side (called greenish specimens hereafter) and 2 others are in intermediate plumage "becoming black". One of the greenish specimens is definitely a juvenile, with a short bill and with skull ossification not yet started. Another greenish bird and one of the intermediates are also without any skull ossification. A third greenish bird and the second intermediate have more advanced skull ossification and the 2 black specimens examined have the skull fully ossified, as indeed does the fourth greenish bird (Bilolo, sexed female) suggesting it is not very young. Prigogine (1960) stated earlier that the carefully sexed black Tungudu specimen is a male, proving there is no sexual dimorphism in general colour, since the type - also in black plumage - is a female with a developing egg in the oviduct (Chapin 1954). There is thus no question that the greenish colour form corresponds to the female sex only, not as up to now to the immature.

My measurements (in mm) give the following range (in part differing slightly from Prigogine 1960); black and "becoming black" phases: wing 76.0-84.0, tail 42.0-47.0, total culmen 16.0-19.0, tarsus 16.5-19.0. Greenish phase (except juvenile): wing 74.5-82.0, tail 44.5-46.0, total culmen 16.5-19.0, tarsus 17.0-18.0. These measurement ranges are closely similar and indicate that greenish birds are not smaller than black ones; one of each colour form has the bill 19.0 mm long and it may well be that these 2 are in fact males (including the Bilolo bird, greenish, skull fully ossified, but sexed female). That 2 intermediate plumaged birds do not yet have completely ossified skulls is in contradiction to an apparently older bird having full ossification but in greenish plumage, whereas we know that the breeding dress of the female is black. In my opinion one is left with the possibility that this forest weaver assumes a non-breeding dress during a part of the year, for which moult may bring evidence. One intermediate bird, from December, and one black one from August, both have primaries 1-4 old and the others new, though collected at the opposite times of the year. Two of the greenish birds have a single black feather on the throat, including the Bilolo specimen. The months during which the colour morphs were collected are as follows: - black: June, August, September; intermediate: June, December; greenish: February, July; definitely juvenile: June. These data are too fragmentary to confirm the suggestion that there is a nonbreeding dress, but at least there is the evidence that breeding occurs in about May and September. If however the hypothesis of the existence of a non-breeding dress is correct, juvenile specimens are virtually indistinguishable by colour from the eclipse plumage bird.

Anaplectes rubriceps

There is a male specimen of the race *leuconotus* in KMMA, collected on 25 March 1977 at Ngula (4°45'S, 18°11'E), Lower Zaïre, a region where this weaver was not previously known; Hall & Moreau (1970) show that the northernmost birds in Angola also belong to this race, which has bright red on the remiges.

Malimbus rubricollis

There is a specimen in KMMA from Shaba: "Kundelungus" (c. 10°S, 27°45'E) collected 19 April 1964. This is far from the other known localities for this species in Zaïre, all of which are in the equatorial forest belt, the nearest specimens examined being from Kwango and Kivu. Furthermore it is a male specimen (wing 92.0 mm) fitting the description of *praedi*, the race from Angola (specimens examined) of which this would be the first record for Zaïre.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

Isler, M. & Isler, Phyllis R. 1987. *The Tanagers. Natural history, distribution and identification*. Pp. 404. 32 colour plates, maps. Oxford University Press and Smithsonian Institution Press. £65. 235 × 145 mm.

The subfamily Thraupinae contains 242 species, occurring in almost all New World tropical wooded habitats, which between them provide a display of bright coloured birds which may be unrivalled in so large a single group. Each one is here dealt with in comprehensive detail and illustrated by sex and age in 551 colour plumages painted by Morton Isler. Descriptions of habitat, behaviour, breeding and vocalizations are particularly aimed at aiding field identifications and there are 263 maps accompanying the species' texts. In addition, field guide features are given opposite each colour illustration. Each species has a list of sources of the information provided, much of it in collaboration with those with particular expertise in the tropics. The book is admirably organised and produced—a very fine book, but a disturbing price.

Harbard, C. 1987. *A Bird-watcher's Quiz Book*. Pp. 128. Cartoon illustrations by Philip Snow. Collins. Softback. £2.95. 200 × 115 mm.

Stories from the 'Coot and Corncrake' pub, interspersed with innumerable questions of varying ease and perplexity for twitchers and dudes (normal bird-watchers).